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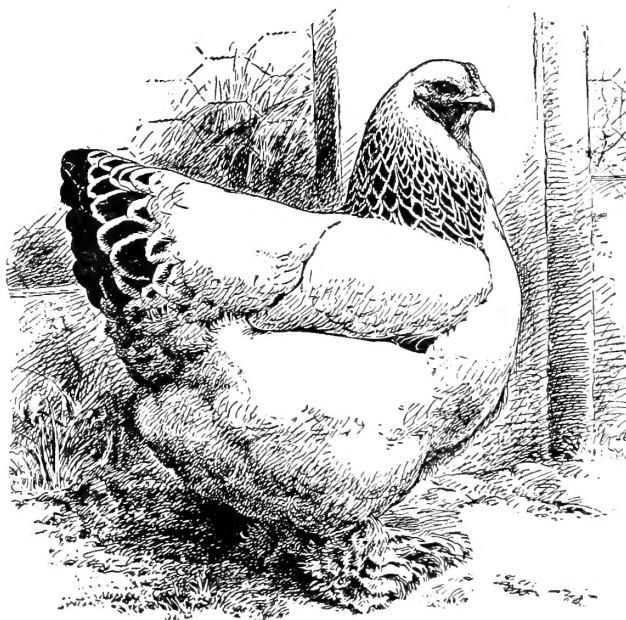
The Eastern Poultryman



Vol. 4

Freeport, Maine, June, 1903.

No. 9.



PUBLISHED
MONTHLY.

GEO. P. COFFIN, PUBLISHER.

FREEPORT, ME., U.S.A.

25 CENTS
A YEAR

de Wolf Farm, PAPOOSESQUAW, BRISTOL, R. I.,

owns all the stock of **Samuel Cushman's Improved Rhode Island Reds** and all the stock advertised under the name of Samuel Cushman & Co.

Fine Breeding Stock for Sale. Delivery after July 1 — Single, Rose and Pea Comb

RHODE ISLAND REDS,

from pens we have bred this season.

For remainder of season, Eggs from five best matings, each variety, \$2 for 15, \$5 for 45. New illustrated circular and standard.

M. de W. MUDGE, Proprietor.



IDEAL TRAP NESTS show the hens that lay the eggs.
THE TRAP NEST TEXT BOOK shows what to do with them.

Record Books, Leg Bands, The Ideal Specialties are the Standard of the World.
My Circulars will interest you. They are free.

F. O. WELLCOME, Box D, Yarmouth, Maine.

Woodward's Pedigreed Barred PLYMOUTH ROCKS

ARE NOTED FOR QUALITY.

Customers who buy once come again and buy more. My breeding yards of 1903 are now for sale at **reasonable prices, 5 Cock birds and 75 choice breeding females** to be disposed of. Write for price list and particulars.

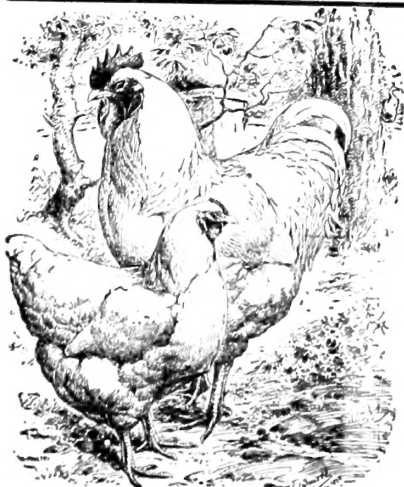
JAMES H. WOODWARD, P. O. Box 34, Dunstable, Mass.

Rose, Single
and Pea Comb

Rhode Island Reds and Buff Leghorns.

I MUST SELL the most of this year's breeders and prize winners, and will make low prices for immediate delivery. They made a good show record at Lawrence, Lynn and Lewiston, and a good egg record at home. **24 Eggs for \$2.00 until stock is sold.**

E. T. PERKINS, Kennebunkport, Me.



**40 OF MY
BUFF LEGHORN**

Breeders for sale to make room for chicks. Many of these are fine exhibition pullets, and all bred from my **NEW YORK and BOSTON WINNERS.** They won't cost you much more than common stock. Write for prices.

Eggs after June 1, Half Price.

EDW. M. DEERING,
BIDDEFORD, MAINE.

SYMMES' R. I. REDS

Have never been beaten in the showroom. Won all firsts and seconds at Wakefield, Reading and Atlantic City, N. J.

At the great show in Newark, won all the honors.

Fine cockerels for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs for hatching. Write for circular.

FRED M. SYMMES, - Winchester, Mass.

Upson's Pedigreed W. P. Rocks & Golden Wyandottes.

Blue and Red, Red and Blue, This is the Way They March Home.

My first and second breeding pens of White Plymouth Rocks cannot be excelled. The birds that make up the first pen score as prize winners from 94 to 95½. The second pen comprises birds that have won many prizes, scoring 93 to 94½. I won at Milford, N. H., first pen this and last year, besides many first and second singles, and the pens scored 93 to 94½, and still better—these birds are sons and daughters to the Boston first prize pen of last year, winning over 11 pens. Talk about breeding! Why, these birds cannot produce chicks, if well grown, that will score less than 90.

One Golden Wyandotte pen, scoring 91 to 93½ and headed by a first prize cockbird, and all the females have won many firsts, seconds and specials. Some nice stock of either breed for sale. Price, matter of correspondence.

Price of Eggs Reduced to \$1.50 for 15, for the Remainder of this Season.

L. M. UPSON, P. O. BOX 401, East Pepperell, Mass.

The Eastern Poultryman.

ESTABLISHED 1899 AS THE POULTRYMAN AND POMOLOGIST.

DEVOTED TO PRAGTICAL POULTRY CULTURE.

Vol. 4.

Freeport, Maine, June, 1903.

No. 9.

Practical Poultry Pointers.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

Lime is necessary for shells.

It requires healthy stock to lay fertile eggs.

Have a good house and yard for the fowls.

The best breeds will not be profitable if they are mismanaged.

Observe which hens are the best layers and breed from them.

No one kind of grain will give as good results as a variety.

Provide nests where they are handy for the hens and handy to gather eggs from.

Poultry is the cheapest, most economical and best meat raised on the farm.

Don't overfeed the chickens. They do better if they have to scratch for what they get.

To keep away mites and lice from setting hens, paint the inside of nest-boxes with carbolic acid.

To keep the flock of farm poultry healthy and vigorous, introduce new blood at least every second year.

A hen is not as some people suppose, a machine that is capable of manufacturing something from nothing.

Two-thirds lard and one-third coal-oil will kill the large head lice on young chickens. Use sparingly.

The roosts should not be too high from the ground as high perches cause the complaint known as bumblefoot.

Scaly legs can be cured with an ointment made of two parts of glycerine and one part carbolic acid.

Chicks out of eggs laid by closely confined stock or from stock closely inbred, are always hard to raise.

A quiet easy manner among the fowls, while attending them, helps to make them friendly, and easily handled when necessary.

Now is the time to begin to look for lice, and don't give it up all summer, until cold weather sets in.

The roosts should be taken down occasionally, and well washed with boiling soap suds, so that all animal life may be destroyed.

When two hens are hatching at the same time, put all the chicks as they hatch under one hen, and the unhatched eggs under the other.

A little Epsom salts mixed in the soft food once a fortnight does wonders to keep chickens in good health, but remember only a little is recommended—not a lot.

Keep your hen house as free as possible from filth. Using dropping boards and cleaning often will remove one-half of the waste of the birds and lessen attacks of indigestion and "cholera."

Any room where an even temperature can be maintained and not too damp will do to set the incubator in. The cellar is

an ideal place, but is sometimes so moist that the eggs will not hatch.

The farmer is just as much entitled to eat of the fruit of his own hen roost as of his own apple trees. Don't sell all the fowls you raise. Eat some of them.

If the hens lay soft-shelled eggs give them a large heap of rubbish or earth to scratch over; soft shells indicate that the hens are too fat. Exercise and occupation will put them right again.

Grit is one of the most important items in the fowls' daily bill of fare. The birds need it—yes, they must have it—as it helps digestion and consequently tends to good health and vigor.

A setting hen is a regular louse factory. She not only hatches the nits on the eggs, but hatches hundreds of nits laid all over her body. Keep the setting hen free from lice as you would the incubator, but never grease her while setting, or the pores of the eggs will be filled with grease and the hatch spoiled.

Never sprinkle the eggs while under incubation, neither those under the hen nor in the incubator. That old theory has long since been proved to be detrimental to a hatch. Let the hen alone; she knows her business; and if your incubator is ventilated properly it will need no supplied moisture.

The hens need a toilet powder—they are truly feminine and must have it, but they are not particular as to what brand it is. Any good road dust will do. Fill a box with dirt, sprinkle a little crude carbolic acid on it, and stir well, and if they are lousy now they will not be after they have applied the powder a few times.

The practice of using tonics that consist of iron solutions, copperas, etc., should be abolished, as they do more harm than good. Bear in mind that a healthy fowl requires nothing but good wholesome food. If the fowls do not thrive the best thing to do is to reduce the food, and give a variety. Tonics are good enough in their place when the fowls are not thrifty, but otherwise they will cause the very difficulties which are sought to be avoided.

In all flocks will be found hens that consume twice as much food as others, and that is where the difficulty of knowing how much to feed is experienced; but it matters not how much food a hen consumes if she produces eggs. It is the hen that eats and gives no returns that makes the cost large. When but a portion of the flock is laying the unprofitable hens should be disposed of. The retaining of non-layers in order to produce eggs in the future, makes eggs too costly.

One of the best ways to pick feathers off of poultry is to dip each carcass in cold water and allow it to drip, then dust finely powdered resin over and among the feathers, which will cause the feathers to stick to the hands, and even the pin-feathers will come out with but little difficulty. Use the common crude resin, about one-half teaspoonful for each fowl.

It is not too late to procure eggs of Leghorns, Hamburgs and other small breeds, as they may be hatched out as late as the middle of June, and as they mature early (some pullets of these breeds laying when only five months old) they will begin to lay by the last of November, and should lay during the entire winter, if kept warm. In buying eggs it is cheaper to buy several settings instead of only one, as it requires a whole year to begin with a few and hatch a large number the second season. Every farmer should procure eggs from pure breeds without delay.

A great many chicks die from being kept too warm during the night in brooders. They get so warm they fairly steam, and when let out in the morning they get chilled and this brings on bowel trouble. We are certain this is true from several experiences of our own, and this agrees with what others say. On the other hand, a brooder can be kept too cool. We believe very few take into account the temperature of a chick's blood. A bunch of chicks can keep comfortable where a man would feel cold. When the chicks spread out on the floor of the brooder to sleep, they are in a temperature that is just suited to them. If too cold they bunch up, and if too warm they are restless.

From \$60 to \$80 a year is considered a fair profit from a good cow, and she will take up three acres of ground. She must be milked every day and on Sunday; have her food regular, her stalls cleaned and other work performed, such as skimming the milk, churning, etc. One hundred good hens on an acre of ground will produce nearly twice as much as a cow, and yet if the houses are to be cleaned daily and one-tenth of the work given them that is done for one cow on three acres the complaint would arise that poultry requires too much care; yet if the poultry are not housed and their roosts cleaned often, how can the poultryman expect them to be free from lice and disease or prove profitable? All the difficulties are not with the poultrymen. The dairymen have their troubles, but they work hard and make the business pay.

If eggs are higher in the winter it is because they cost more to produce in that season. As has been frequently affirmed, eggs cost little or nothing in the summer, if the hens are on a large range, and they will pay, even if prices are low. If eggs are thirty-five cents a dozen the real food material costs the consumer about twenty-five cents a pound, but when eggs are fifteen cents a dozen the consumer gets about two and one-half pounds of food material for twenty-five cents. But in both cases the farmer sends away the same amount of material from his farm, and whether the hen picks the food up herself or is given her share by her owner, the loss of that much value from the farm occurs. But the hen on the range utilizes materials that the farmer cannot sell. A dainty young weed, a piece of bone, insects, seeds,

grass and refuse thrown away are all made to do service by the hen in converting them into eggs.

R. B. SANDO.

System.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

The question of over-production in exhibition poultry is one that need never trouble the mind of the would-be fancier so long as present methods remain in vogue. While there are hundreds embarking each year in the business of breeding poultry, yet the per cent. of those who succeed is comparatively small. The reason for this is plain to the person who has noted the system, or rather lack of system used by those with whom he is acquainted.

No matter what qualities we desire to fix in our stock, whether for market or exhibition, there are many things that should be carried out along similar lines. In the first place, in ordering stock it is best to leave the selection and mating to the breeder from whom you buy, unless you have had some experience with the variety selected, and want something special for a particular purpose. Even then it is usually better to tell the breeder for what purpose you want the stock, and leave the selection to him.

To the beginner I would say, if you wish to succeed as a producer of high-class exhibition stock, there are three things that are absolutely essential to success, and these are: 1. The best stock obtainable must be used in the start. 2. It should be line bred and bred in line. 3. You must inbreed to a certain extent.

There is a vast amount of ignorance among poultrymen on the subject of line breeding, many not having the least idea of what it is, and others thinking that to preserve a line of sires is all that is necessary. Of course the carrying of an unbroken line of males is good so far as it goes, but it is only one half, the female line being as important as that of the male.

At the start it is best to use only one hen if you wish to establish a strain or family line. After the first year all the females used in each pen should be full sisters if possible and be as nearly alike as it is possible for hens to be. This is the only way to carry on the blood line direct.

I hear a great many say this requires too much work and study, but results are what we are after and if by giving some thought and study to our work, we are enabled to put our stock in the front rank and hold it there, who is it that will say the pleasure, honor, and increased profits have not paid us a good profit on the time and thought expended?

Of the large number in the United States who are engaged in the poultry business, the number who are really successful is comparatively small because so few are willing to give the business the thought and attention it deserves.

If you are breeding poultry with any particular object in view, use as breeders only those specimens which approach nearest to that ideal, discarding all others.

If this line is followed up for a few years in an intelligent manner, the result will be surprising.

There is too much guesswork in the selection of breeding stock and not enough care exercised in the matter, with the result that a large majority of breeders get a lot of ordinary chicks with an occasional good one among them.

It is absolutely necessary that we know, not only the good points of our breeding stock, but also the good and bad qualities of their parents and grandparents. In this way only can we expect to succeed in the production of high-class exhibition stock.

We are told never to cross a bridge until we get to it, but in the breeding of standard bred poultry, when we make our matings it is necessary to look forward and backward, as well as to the present, if we want a system.

ALONZO SAPPENFIELD,
Palmyra, Ind.

About Prices.

Some things have a fixed, standard price, and in such cases it would be extravagance to pay more than this price.

This is hardly true of pure bred fowls, or of any pure bred stock. There is no fixed price, and scarcely any limit in price. Of pure bred animals of any kind, it is very near the truth to say that they are worth what they will bring.

Merry Hampton, considered by many short-horn breeders to be the best bull in the country, sold for \$15,000 about a year ago. A few weeks ago he sold for \$2,500, and he is worth just as much now as he was when he was sold at the higher figure. How can anyone set a price on an animal like this and say that he is worth about so much? The thing cannot be done.

If a cockerel wins first in a big national poultry show, there is no way of arriving at just what would be the right price for him.

If the owner asks \$300 for him and some one pays it, the deal is a perfectly fair one, and the bird may be said to be worth \$300. If the owner has asked \$75, the deal would be just as fair, but no fairer.

When a man has been breeding a variety for many years, has built up such a trade by advertising, exhibiting and fair dealing that he cannot supply the demand for stock and eggs, you and I have no right to tell this man how much he ought to charge us for such a bird as we want.

He is the man who makes the price and not we.

When he can find other customers who will pay the price he asks, it will be foolish for us to demand that he accept our lower price, though we are pretty apt to think that our money ought to go further than the other fellow's.

A man has a right to put a price on line breeding, on individual quality of birds, on prizes won, on his reputation even, and there is no rule by which the value of such things are to be measured.

Yet all this does not seem very clear to some people.

They think \$10 is a pretty good price to pay for a fowl. They send this amount to a prominent breeder. The bird arrives. It has not the high exhibition quality expected, and at once there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth and chewing of the rag. It is supremely absurd to say that the man from whom the bird was bought is dishonest. The truth may simply be that he does not sell birds of supreme exhibition quality for \$10. He doesn't have to.

To be sure, if he has in correspondence represented the bird to be of certain quality, he ought to "deliver the goods." Any other course is dishonest.

But a man who is himself thoroughly honest is pretty slow about charging another with intentional dishonesty.

High prices seem a hardship to us when we want to buy, but we all hope to be sellers by and bye. That is the other side of the matter.

We ought really to rejoice that other men who are breeding our favorite variety can command high prices, for it is possible for us to get these same prices—when we, too, have the reputation, the quality and the general selling ability of the other man.

But these things will not come of themselves. Reputation, supreme quality of stock, etc., are the highest prizes in the poultry business and they do not come too cheaply. If they did, we should all have them at once.

Your standing in the poultry fraternity five years hence will depend chiefly upon what you carry around under your hat.

The poultry business is growing. There are plenty of people who want the best and are willing to pay for it.

And you can get long prices if you have the goods to deliver and will let it be known.—*Poultry Herald*.

Brown Leghorns.

The Brown Leghorn is perhaps the most popular and more largely bred at the North of all thoroughbred poultry. They seem particularly adapted to our mild climate, and make profitable returns to their keepers if given half a chance.

Without exaggerating the merits of the Brown Leghorns, we can say they have not been excelled in egg production by any breed, native or foreign, that we know of. For twenty years, at least, they have been recognized as the best layers, though other breeds have been brought forward to compete with them. Some of the early breeders were astonished at their productiveness and precocity. The four or five months old pullet assumed adult plumage and cheered the yard with her lively lay; the young cockerels, too, showed a precociousness really wonderful being adepts at crowing before they reached their eighth week of life. Such precocity is characteristic of all the native breeds of Italy.

Standing first in the rank of steady layers, they add the charms of beauty. They are active, vivacious and proud; their large, bright red combs and wattles (the comb of the hen dropping to one side), white ear lobes, long and gracefully arched necks, lithe, neat and trim bodies, plumage variously colored with golden and golden brown, salmon and light brown, striped and penciled with black and brown. The males are showy and gallant; their creamy white ear lobes and large red appendages contrast pleasingly with their brilliant red and black striped neck, black breast, dark red back, full tail, and well curved sickles of glossy, greenish black.

From the first week of its downy period the Leghorn chick begins to show development in comb and wattles, as well as in feathers. This shows the Leghorn is composed of the materials of early growth and development; that it has rich, warm blood, active functions and great stamina, is evident from its precocity in spite of the great drain on its system. They bud and bloom in one short season; they give to their keepers the value of their early product, and pay for their keeping early in life; they do not doze their precious moments in idleness, nor wait, like Micawber for "something to turn up."—*Michigan Poultry Breeder*.

Report of Standard Revision Committee, American Poultry Association, *of Work Done at Its Meeting at Buffalo May 11-23.*

The first session of the committee appointed by the American Poultry Association to revise the Standard of Perfection was called to order by Mr. F. L. Kimmey at eleven A. M., May 11, at the Niagara Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. The committeemen present, as per roll call, were Theo. Hewes, Frank Heck, T. F. McGrew, Franklin L. Sewell, W. C. Pierce, J. H. Drevenstedt, F. L. Kimmey, Grant M. Curtis and T. E. Orr. Absentees, Dr. F. D. Kendall, W. S. Russell, J. F. Crangle, Newton Adams and F. P. Zimmer.

Mr. Orr, as secretary of the National Association, reported that he had received word from Messrs. Adams and Zimmer to the effect that they could not be present. The next day he received a letter from Mr. Russell and a telegram from Dr. Kendall, announcing that they could not attend the meetings. No word was received from Mr. Crangle.

Mr. Kimmey disclaimed any desire to appropriate the place of permanent chairman of the committee. It was moved by Mr. Curtis, seconded by Mr. Hewes, that Mr. Kimmey be chairman of the committee. Carried unanimously. Mr. Orr was declared secretary of the committee by virtue of his appointment at Cleveland. Chairman Kimmey then stated the purpose of the meeting and read the resolution adopted by the American Poultry Association at its twenty-seventh annual meeting, held at Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 4 and 5, 1902, which resolution constituted this revision committee and prescribed its duties.

On account of the unavoidable absence of Messrs. Adams and Zimmer, the committee decided to request Mr. Arthur H. Sharp, Taunton, Mass., to serve on the committee in the interests of the Asiatics and Mr. Geo. H. Burgott, of Lawtons Station, N. Y., in the interests of the Mediterraneans. Mr. Sharp replied to a telegram that on account of business duties he could not serve, a fact which he regretted. Mr. Burgott expressed his willingness to serve and did so to good effect.

Owing to the non-arrival up to this hour of committeemen Kendall, Russell and Crangle, the committee adjourned to meet again at eight P. M. the same day.

At the evening session, May 11, the question arose as to whether persons representing specialty clubs of some particular breed or variety would be permitted to appear before the committee to present arguments, and on motion of Mr. Heck, the question was decided in the affirmative.

Following this, a motion was made to change the name of the Standard of Perfection to "Standard of Excellence." After a short discussion, this motion was withdrawn and the name of the book, therefore, will remain the same as at present. The committee next took up the subject of "Instructions to Judges" and proceeded throughout this part of the Standard, section by section. Several important changes and additions were made. Later on, page four of the present Standard, entitled "General Disqualifications," and page five, entitled "Cutting for Defects," received the same careful attention of the committee, acting as a whole.

Taking up the "scale of points," the terms "typical carriage" and "symmetry"

were discussed, resulting in a motion to substitute the word "symmetry" for the term "typical carriage" throughout the book. Motion carried unanimously.

A motion by Mr. Hewes to change the weight clause in "Instruction to Judges" so that turkeys, geese and ducks having standard weights shall be cut two points for each pound lacking, instead of three, as at present, was adopted.

Mr. Hewes further moved as follows: "That when specimens are equal in score the prize shall be awarded to the one approaching nearest to standard weight."

Adopted unanimously. The present Standard, touching on this point, reads as follows: "In all varieties of fowls, except Bantams, all varieties of turkeys and geese and all varieties of ducks except those prized for their smallness, when adult specimens are equal in their score, the heavier one shall be awarded the prize."

A discussion of the different provisions under the heading "Instructions to Judges" progressed for some time, until it was thought that too much time was being consumed, whereupon a motion was made to appoint a committee of three to prepare a new set of rules, bearing this heading and embodying the motions passed by the committee as a whole, same to be reported back to the general committee. This sub-committee on "Instructions to Judges" consisted of the following: Messrs. Curtis, Hewes and Drevenstedt.

"General Disqualifications" were then taken up, section by section, so that the will of the committee could be determined. Several motions were made, some of which failed of adoption, others being adopted. A motion was finally made for the appointment of a committee of three on "General Disqualifications," with instructions to embody the wishes of the committee as a whole in a new set of general disqualifications and report same back to the general committee. The sub-committee to revise the "General Disqualifications" consisted of Messrs. Heck, Pierce and Orr.

Next came the discussion of the section, "Cutting for Defects," resulting in the appointment of a committee of five to prepare a new schedule, this committee consisting of Messrs. Drevenstedt, McClave, Pierce, Orr and Hewes.

The following committee was appointed to revise the Glossary of Technical Terms: Messrs. Curtis, McGrew and Heck.

Mr. Curtis was appointed a committee of one to edit the Constitution and By-Laws.

In order to facilitate matters, it was decided to appoint sub-committees to take up the different classes or breeds, each sub-committee to devote its undivided time to this work during each day until finished, and report their work to the committee as a whole at the evening sessions. Mr. Curtis asked that he be not placed on any of these committees, so that he would have time for general work in assisting the committee as a whole, and suggested that Mr. Sewell be left free to give his full attention to the subject of proper illustrations for the revised Standard.

The sub-committees on classes and breeds were as follows:

Plymouth Rocks, Javas and Dominiques—Messrs. Hewes, McClave and Heck.

Wyandottes, all varieties—Messrs. Orr, Drevenstedt and Pierce.

Mediterraneans—Messrs. Burgott, McGrew and Drevenstedt.

Turkeys and Water-fowl—Messrs. McClave, Orr and Hewes.

Asiatics, Cochins, Bantams, Ornamental Bantams, Frizzles, Silkies and Rumpless—Messrs. McGrew, Burgott and Kimmey.

Games and all Game Bantams—Messrs. Drevenstedt, Kimmey and McGrew.

English Class, Including Red Caps, Orpingtons and Dorkings—Messrs. Pierce, Drevenstedt and Hewes.

Hamburgs, Polish and French—Messrs. Heck, Drevenstedt and Hewes.

A committee of five was next appointed to name thirty sketches to be ordered from Mr. Sewell, also ten sketches to be prepared and submitted by Mr. B. N. Pierce, ten sketches to be prepared and submitted by Mr. I. W. Burgess and eight sketches to be prepared and submitted by Mr. Louis P. Graham. The committee appointed by the Chairman was as follows: Messrs. Curtis, Hewes, Orr, McGrew and McClave.

The question of whether or not to publish in full the proceedings of the revision committee, including all discussions was considered at length, and a motion was adopted to have the minutes edited by a sub-committee, same to be approved by the committee as a whole, and then published as the copyrighted property of the American Poultry Association and placed on sale at a nominal price per copy. At a later session this action was reconsidered, owing to the expense entailed and the uncertainty of selling a large enough number of copies to reimburse the Association. Furthermore, several members of the committee, notably, Mr. Orr, felt that the committee lacked authority to incur this expense. During the last day of the meeting it was decided to have a semi-official report prepared and a copy of same sent to the poultry papers; also, to have the minutes edited and a copy furnished, at actual cost of a stenographer's time, to every poultry paper willing to bear said cost. It was the unanimous opinion of the committee that a full report of its work, including the changes it will recommend in the Standard, should go to the interested public without undue delay, so that fanciers generally may know what the proposed changes are and, if they so wish, can attend the next annual meeting of the American Poultry Association, at which the report of the revision committee will be submitted and there approve or disapprove, as they deem wise. The committee's actual report will not be given to the public, nor will the poultry papers be furnished the permanent parts of the proposed new Standard, but each poultry paper that is willing to pay the cost of the stenographer's work can have a full report of the discussions of the revision committee, including the motions adopted. By this means the interested public will be informed within the next sixty days what changes are proposed and why, generally speaking.

A committee of three, consisting of

Messrs. Orr, Heck and Pierce, was appointed to report on the application of the Rhode Island Red Club for admission of this new breed to the Standard, also on an application from a Mr. Frank Metcalf in behalf of the Buckeye Reds.

A motion was unanimously adopted that the committee of the whole should hold three sessions daily as follows:

Morning session, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

Afternoon session, 2.30 to 6 P. M.

Evening session, 8 to 11 P. M.

On several occasions the committee met at 9 A. M. and continued in session until noon, also at 2 P. M. and continued at work until 6.30 P. M. A number of the evening sessions did not adjourn until 11.15 to 11.30. Messrs. McGrew, Drevenstedt and Burgott were called away on business errands during two or three days but returned as soon as possible and resumed their work. With this exception each member of the committee reported at every session and worked faithfully. The committee continued at work from May 11 to May 23, adjourning finally at 5.30 of May 23, to reconvene in the city where the next annual meeting of the American Poultry Association shall be held, at which time the Revision Committee will act on the sketches to be presented by the several artists and will then submit its complete report to the American Poultry Association.

ALLOTMENT OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

The allotment of illustrations to the several poultry artists was as follows, each artist to prepare a sketch of the male and female (separate) for the varieties assigned him:

Franklane L. Sewell: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Silver Pencilled Wyandottes, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Golden Pencilled Hamburgs, Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Black Minorcas, Cornish Indian Games, Houdans, Red Pile Games, Standard size, Silver Duckwing Bantams, Toulouse Geese, Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks.

B. N. Pierce: Buff Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Wyandottes, Rose Comb White Leghorns, Single Comb White Leghorns, Buff Cochins and Black Langshans.

I. W. Burgess: White Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Silver Gray Dorkings, Rouen Ducks, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, White Crested Black Polish.

Louis P. Graham: Silver Seabright Bantams, Buff Cochin Bantams, Black Breasted Red Game Bantams, Black Breasted Red Games.

L. B. Richardson: Buff Leghorns, White Indian Games.

E. S. Cummings: Golden Wyandottes.

Before the committee adjourned, arrangements were made whereby each artist will receive a copy of such parts of the revised text of the Standard as apply to the varieties he is to illustrate, thus enabling him to embody in his sketches the requirements of the proposed new edition of the Standard, including shape outlines and markings of plumage, so far as the latter can be represented in black and white.

The committee on size of the new Standard reported in favor of a book 5½ inches wide by 8 inches long, to be bound in a semi-flexible cover with round corners. The proposed semi-flexible cover is of linen and practically as stiff as the present cardboard cover, and considerably more durable. The size recommended will fit into the side pocket of an ordinary coat.

On suggestion of Mr. Curtis, it was decided to request Mr. Geo. G. Bates, publisher of the *American Poultry Journal*, to grant permission to use as a frontispiece in the new Standard a reproduction of the oil painting made by Mr. Sewell for the late Ezra Cornell, showing a pair of Silver Pencilled Wyandottes, with the understanding that no credit is to be given in the Standard of Perfection and that Mr. Sewell is to retouch the painting so that it will conform in every particular to latest Standard requirements.

Provided the recommendations of the Revision Committee are adopted by the American Poultry Association, the new Standard will contain illustrations of the different styles of combs, and the enlarged Glossary of Technical Terms will be illustrated, showing what is meant by such words as penciling, lacing, a twisted comb, thumb-mark, etc. Other illustrations will be introduced, showing in outline, by degrees measured from the horizontal, the proper carriage or elevation of the tails of the more popular breeds. These illustrations will be made by Mr. Sewell. This artist will also prepare a new diagram, giving the nomenclature of a fowl, to replace the caricature appearing on page 13 of the present Standard.

A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Kimmey, Curtis and Orr was appointed to prepare an introduction to the new Standard, giving in brief, a history of the American Poultry Association, explaining its object, field of effort, line of work, etc.

The question of comparison judging came up for discussion and, on motion of Mr. Curtis, it was voted that comparison judging be recognized in the new Standard, that it be defined and that rules be adopted to govern its practice and place about it proper restrictions. A committee of three was appointed to draft "instructions to judges, using the comparison system," said committee consisting of Messrs. Drevenstedt, Curtis and Hewes.

On motion of Mr. Curtis, a committee of five, to consist of the chairman and four other members, was appointed to draft instructions to the poultry associations and societies for conducting exhibitions under the rules of the American Standard of Perfection as formulated, adopted and recommended by the American Poultry Association. This committee consisted of Messrs. Kimmey, Hewes, McClave, Orr and Pierce. Later on, the work of compiling these rules was left to Mr. Curtis, with instructions to report at the adjourned meeting of the committee to be held in connection with the next annual meeting of the American Poultry Association, this action being taken in order to avoid conflicts in the "Instructions to Judges Using the Score Card," "Instructions to Judges Using the Comparison System," etc. The understanding was that poultry associations and exhibitors should be given certain rules that shall govern, on rather broad lines, the holding of poultry exhibits, the judging of fowls and the awarding of prizes, as prescribed by the American Standard of Perfection, so that when a poultry organization announces that its exhibition is to be held under the provisions of the American Poultry Association, as contained in the Standard of Perfection, exhibitors will know what to expect and will be in a position to demand and obtain equal rights, within proper limits. In other words, the Standard of Perfection is to be the law, broadly speaking, which shall govern poultry societies and poultry judges in all cases where exhibitions

are conducted under the rules set forth in the Standard of Perfection, as adopted by the American Poultry Association.

NEW TECHNICAL TERMS.

The committee on Glossary of Technical Terms reported definitions for the following additional words, which were approved and will be recommended for addition to the Glossary: Bean, Beak, Bill, Blade, Cavernous, Daw, Dewlap, Down, Drake, Duck, Duckling, Faking, Feather, Frosting, Hackle-feathers, Hangers, Jaw, Knee-joint, Laced, Lacing, Lesser Sickles, Mealy, Mottled, Muffs, Peppered, Peppering, Saddle-feathers, Saddle-hackles, Scaley Legs, Solid-color, Serrated, Serration, Shafting, Side Sprigs, Spangle, Spangled, Stiple, Strawberry Comb, Thumb-mark, Toe-Feathering, Typical, Vulture-Feathered, "V" Comb, Wing Points.

On suggestion of Mr. Kimmey, it was decided to follow the example of the Cochin Club, as found on pages 46 and 48 of the present Standard, by introducing for each breed, especially the more popular and therefore most important ones, "general remarks," calling attention to the main characteristics of each breed, cautioning fanciers what to guard against in breeding and exhibition specimens, and calling special attention to the points most desired in preserving the type and improving each breed or variety. The sub-committees on the different classes and breeds were instructed to prepare and submit these "general remarks" for each breed. Later on this was done and the reports were adopted. It is believed these "general remarks" will add largely to the interest and effectiveness of the Standard. Herewith, for example, are those the committee will recommend for adoption in the new Standard, as introductory to the detailed description of Indian Games, Cornish and White.

General Remarks. The Indian Game originated in Cornwall, England, some years prior to 1846. It was produced by crossing a Lord Derby Black Breasted Red Game with a red Aseel imported from India. Later on the blood of the Sumatra Game was introduced. The parental blood is found intensified in the Cornish Indian Games of the present day, viz: by the Aseel in the short, thick legs, large thighs, deep and broad breast, great width of back at shoulders, comparatively short neck and overhanging brows; the Game in the red color of plumage and the tendency of the breed toward red eyes; the Sumatra Game in the great lustre of the plumage, especially in the tail, the latter frequently resembling in carriage and shape that of the former. In shape and style it is unlike any other breed described in this book. It is massive in appearance, the thighs are stout and fleshy. The breast in shape is similar to that of the duck, the breast bone well set in. The carriage is decidedly upright, the shoulders carried high and the stern low. The body between juncture of thighs should be very wide, in well developed specimens an average sized hand will readily fit into this space. The Indian Game is a table fowl of great value. Long-legged, narrow-headed, small-breasted specimens, no matter how good in color, should be avoided in the breeding yard and exhibition pen.

HANDICAPPING SOLID-COLORED VARIETIES.

The committee was divided as to the

advisability of handicapping solid-colored varieties in competition with parti-colored varieties for sweepstakes and special prizes. In the present Standard all solid-colored varieties are handicapped a point and a half each bird. The committee finally compromised on a one point handicap for each bird of all solid-colored varieties, the Buff varieties to be considered as solid-colored.

A motion was made to eliminate all color disqualifications from the revised Standard, so far as they apply to plumage. Following a somewhat lengthy discussion of this important subject, the motion was voted down.

A motion was made recommending that poultry associations employ comparison judging in awarding prizes to turkeys, geese and ducks, standard weights to apply except in the case of geese and ducks prized for small size. This motion carried, but later on was reconsidered, as it was deemed inadvisable to recommend, specially, either method for judging these fowl, inasmuch as the committee had decided to recommend that "instructions to judges using the score card," also "instructions to judges using the comparison system" be incorporated in the next edition of the Standard. Furthermore, there will be a set of rules for poultry associations to be governed by in conducting exhibitions under the American Standard of Perfection, and it was deemed the part of wisdom to leave to all poultry associations, free choice as to which system of judging they will employ, score card or comparison.

In its "instructions to, or rules for, poultry associations," the committee will recommend that the American Poultry Association incorporate an official score card, in the interests of uniformity. Little difference of opinion exists among poultrymen as to the make-up of a suitable score card, hence the committee will recommend the adoption of the most popular form of card, this card to be known as "The official score card of the American Poultry Association," which words should be printed on each card.

CUTTING FOR DEFECTS.

Rules for "Cutting for Defects," to govern judges in applying the score card will be recommended as follows:

	Point.
Too many or too few points on comb, each.....	½
Thumb mark on comb, not less than.....	1
Rear of comb turning around	½ to 1
Coarse Texture of Comb.....	½ to 1½
Roughness, irregularity, hollow center, over-size and ill-shape in comb of Rose Comb varieties, each defect.....	½ to 2
Coarse texture of wattles.....	½ to 1
For each missing feather or part of feather in primaries or secondaries where foreign color disqualifies.....	1½
Where feather is broken but not detached, in primaries or secondaries, where foreign color disqualifies.....	½
For each broken or missing feather in primaries or secondaries of all buff or parti-colored varieties where foreign color does not disqualify....	½
Absence of sickles, where foreign color disqualifies, for each sickle.....	1½
Absence of sickles, where foreign color does not disqualify, for each sickle.....	1

Absence of main tail feathers in varieties subject to color disqualifications, each.....	1
Absence of main tail feathers where not a disqualification..½	
For each twisted feather in wing or tail of any variety....	1
Feathered middle toes in Langshans.....	½ to 1½
Brassiness in all varieties, in each section where found....	1 to 2
Creaminess of plumage or quill in all white varieties, except ducks, in each section where found.....	½ to 1½
Purple barring in plumage of all varieties, in each section where found.....	½ to 2
Frosty edging in any laced section of all laced or spangled varieties, in each section where found.....	½ to 1½
Irregular, indistinct, crescentic or too heavy lacing in all laced varieties in each section where found.....	½ to 1½
Irregular barring in Banded Plymouth Rocks, in each section where found.....	½ to 1½
Light colored shafting in all buff varieties, in each section where found.....	½ to 1½
Gray specks in any part of the plumage of White varieties, in each section where found....	½ to 2
Mealiness in plumage of Buff varieties, in each section where found.....	½ to 1½
Mossy centered feathers in laced varieties, in each section where found.....	½ to 2½
Irregular or deficient pencilling in pencilled varieties, in each section where found.....	½ to 1½
Black or white in Buff varieties, in each section where found....	½ to 2
Slate under-color in Buff varieties, in each section where found.....	½ to 1
Color of eyes not as described for the different varieties....	½ to 1½
If an eye shows permanent injury, but retains its form....	½ to 1
If an eye is destroyed, leaving only the socket.....	1½
Ear-lobes in all varieties of Wyandottes, showing any positive white.....	½
Ear-lobes in all varieties of Wyandottes, showing ¼ or more white in one or both lobes....	1 to 2
Any positive white in the earlobes of any variety of Cochins.....	½
Positive white covering ½ or more of the surface in earlobes of any variety of Cochins.....	1 to 2
Red markings directly above the eyes in White Face Black Spanish.....	½ to 1½
For positive white in face of cocks of Mediterranean class, except in White Face Black Spanish.....	½ to 1½
Pinched or "Gamey" tails in Leghorn females.....	1 to 2
If tail in any variety shows not to exceed ¾ development....	1
If tail in any variety shows not to exceed ½ development....	2
If tail in any variety shows not to exceed ¼ development....	3
For black in bean of all white ducks (females) except in White Muscovys.....	1
For black in bill of all white ducks (females) except White Muscovys, in addition to black	

in bean, an additional..... 1 to 1½
Down between the toes of all clean-shank varieties..... ½ to 2
Crooked keel or breast bone.. ½ to 2
For each bare toe in Brahmas.. 1
Crooked toes, each..... ½ to 1

RULES TO GOVERN COMPARISON JUDGING.

The "meat" of several of the more important instructions to judges using the comparison system is as follows:

In awarding prizes under this system, the judge must consider carefully each and every section of the specimens and not allow color alone to influence his decision.

Each and every specimen must be handled and carefully examined by the judge, except those that show decided inferiority while in the coop.

In awarding prizes under this system, every section must be given full consideration, valuing same both in shape and color, as provided by the standard "Scale of Points" for the breed, and no judge, in applying the standard by this system, shall give any one section undue prominence in arriving at his decision.

All disqualifying clauses must be obeyed to the letter.

Specimens falling below disqualifying weights after December 1 of each year must be debarred from competition, except in Bantams; the latter, when exceeding disqualifying weights, shall suffer a like penalty.

All other points being equal, including full allowance for typical shape, the bird nearest standard weight shall be awarded the prize, *i. e.*, "It is desirable that the judge recognize and reward those specimens that come nearest the ideal in shape, size and weight, still giving the important and vital matter of correct plumage full credit."

Specimens that are not entitled to a score of 90 points by the score card method of judging, shall not be awarded a first prize, this rule to apply after December 1 of each year.

Faking of any description shall debar from competition specimens so treated. Also every other bird entered by the exhibitor showing the faked specimen or specimens. (Note: Faking in the new Glossary of Technical Terms will be defined as follows: "Removing or attempting to remove off-color in face or earlobes where it is a disqualification; removing one or more side sprigs or trimming combs in any manner except the dubbing of Games; artificial coloring of any feathers; splicing feathers; injury to plumage of any fowl entered by another exhibitor; plugging up holes in smooth-leg varieties where feathers or stubs disqualify; staining of legs, in fact, any self-evident attempt on the part of an exhibitor to deceive the judge and thus obtain an unfair advantage in competition.")

Very small grayish-white specks in white fowls shall not debar a specimen that otherwise is superior in color from winning over one less typical in shape and sound in color, provided, however, that the grayish specks do not appear prominently in the primary, secondary or main tail feathers.

In all cases of protest, the specimens involved shall be scored by card, section by section, thus to determine their merit, said cards to be made out by the judge of the class and to be the property of the Association.

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The columns of this paper are open to communications concerning anything in which our readers may be interested. Contributions and questions on Poultry topics are solicited, and our readers are invited to use the paper as a medium for the exchange of ideas of mutual interest.

JUNE, 1903.

Recognition of Efficient Service.

The members of the Buff Leghorn Club appreciating the great amount of valuable work done for the Club and in the interests of Buff Leghorns by George S. Barnes, the energetic Club Secretary, have presented him an elegant gold watch. The *Battle Creek Daily Moon* of April 15 says:

Ex-Alderman George S. Barnes, editor of the *Michigan Poultry Breeder* and *Game Fanciers' Journal* and an enthusiastic chicken fancier and breeder of Buff Leghorn fowls, received by express yesterday an elegant gold watch, Wal-
 tham movement, from members of the American Buff Leghorn Club.

Mr. Barnes has been secretary and treasurer of the American Buff Leghorn Club, which embraces the United States and Canada, for the past two years, and it was in recognition of his efficient services as such officer that the gift was presented.

Thomas Peer, of Fairfield, New Jersey, was an active factor in the gift to Mr. Barnes, and Charles Thayer, president of the club, purchased the elegant watch in Chicago, from which place it was forwarded.

Aside from its intrinsic value, Mr. Barnes prizes the gift, coming as it does from his competitors, each of whom enters to win in the various shows throughout the country. It speaks volumes for the high esteem in which the recipient is held by competing breeders of this particular kind of fowl in the United States and Canada. Accompanying the watch was a letter setting forth the appreciation of the subscribers for the good work Mr. Barnes has done in the club and was signed by over forty names. Words fail to express the delight of Mr. Barnes at the gift and the kindly sentiment it conveyed.

MAINE POULTRY SHOWS.

Freeport Poultry Association, Freeport, Dec. 16-18, 1903.

Maine State Poultry Association, Lewiston, Jan. 5-8, 1904.

St. Croix Poultry Association, Calais, Feb. —, 1904.

Late Hatched Buff Leghorns.

While the oldest and most experienced breeders of Buff Leghorns will admit that the half of breeding that breed has never been told by all the breeders together, we all experience little things which if brought together in one volume would be very helpful to us as well as beginners with this valuable breed.

Mr. E. P. Shephard, who died two years ago, once told the writer that some of the finest Buff Leghorns shown at the mid-winter shows were those hatched after June 15. We could not understand why it was, but decided in the summer of 1900 to try it. On July 4th of that year we had quite a large hatch, and July 17th another good lot. We showed some of these birds at Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 11 to 17, 1901, and won 1st young pen, 1st cockerel and 1st pullet, and the 1st cockerel hatched July 17 weighed 6½ pounds, and had such peculiar stubby points on comb (looking as if they had been frosted) that we were informed by a gentleman who saw them judged (we not being present) that if it had not been for the very small spurs the judge would have taken him for a cock. Chicks hatched in March or April of the same year were in on condition to exhibit at that show, notwithstanding they were from the same stock and just as well raised. Now to the point; the early chicks took on part of their adult feathering during the high, hot bleaching suns of July and August, and the early feathers faded while those which came in later did not, leaving a mealy, mottled appearance of surface color, while those hatched in July put on all their adult feathers during the fall and winter months when the sun was farther south and not so penetrating, and much of the time behind clouds.

Now this little experience would teach us that in Buff color perhaps more than in any other, plenty of shade is absolutely necessary, and the question will arise with many, what is the quickest shade to grow. The writer had many years of experience in that line, always using fruit trees, pears, peaches, plums, cherries and apples, and finds that under certain conditions the peach tree will make more than double the shade in a given time of any of the above; these certain conditions and plenty of water with soil kept loose about the roots. The moisture part we stumbled on, having peach trees in two yards; near long house we kept water fountains under them, and the same with apple, pear and plum trees in other yards; every time we changed water, which is always three times a day in hot weather, we poured water from these fountains around roots of these trees, and while we noticed that all of them more than doubled the growth of other trees in the same yards, we also noticed that the peach trees more than doubled the growth of any of the others which we watered, and we believe the Foster peach, can, with plenty of water, be grown faster than any other peach. Our experience only covers light sandy soil.—
Wm. J. Howell, Genesee, N. Y.

Be sure and read the advertisement on page 142.

Personal Mention.

Mr. Harry C. Nunan, Cape Porpoise, Me., offers a number of his Lewiston winners for sale at bargain prices. He says his chicks are growing nicely and give promise of being better than in any previous season. He has over 250 of them and will undoubtedly be seen as usual at the winter shows with a number of the best prizes to his credit.

Mr. James H. Woodward, Dunstable, Mass., is now ready to sell the birds from which he has bred this season, and will make the prices low for birds of such excellent quality. Wherever his birds have been exhibited they have won a good share of the premiums and many of his customers won on birds purchased from him. Read his advertisement and write for prices.

Mr. Otis of Elm Hill Dairy Farm, Hallowell, Me., writes us that he has had an excellent egg trade this season and that orders for the Rhode Island Reds came in so fast that it was with difficulty that he could keep up with the orders and get any for his own hatches. He has a fine lot of Single Comb Brown Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds, and our readers can be assured of the best of treatment when placing their orders with him.

When the spider mites infest your houses and the birds are uneasy all the time they are on the roosts, and your nests are veritable louse incubators, and you find that your visits to the poultry always result in your bringing away a few lice on your clothing, do not condemn the hens and burn their houses, but invest 75 cents in a gallon of Robbins' Lice Exterminator, and with a paint brush or sprayer, wage war with the vermin. A few minutes of careful work will slay thousands, yea, tens of thousands of these vile pests, and you and your poultry will feel better for the performance of your duty. Luther Robbins, Hollis Depot, N. H., manufactures this exterminator and wants some good agents.

The American Orpington Club,

Wallace P. Willett, Secretary, East Orange, N. J., has just issued its first catalogue.

The Club, like its special breed, the Orpingtons, has made remarkable progress since its inception.

Started at Madison Square, New York, January, 1901, with 4 members, it gained 6 more the first year, 42 more the second year, and has nearly doubled its membership during the four months of this year, having now 85 members and being represented by 28 honorary vice-presidents in as many States and Territories.

The catalogue is a model of perfection, illustrating the five varieties of the Orpingtons and giving full description and standards for same.

All persons interested in knowing about this new breed, which attracted so much attention at the winter shows, and which is spreading as rapidly over this country as it has over other parts of the world, should send 12 cents to the Club Secretary for a copy of the catalogue.

Mating for Egg Production.

When selecting breeding hens to establish the heavy laying characteristic, very many underestimate the breeding value of the persistent layer. While she may not lay nearly as many eggs as some other hen will in a short period of time, still she is quite sure to stamp the persistent laying habit on her offspring and among her daughters are very apt to be found some of the best laying pullets in the flock.

The fact that a hen will continue laying steadily when the rest of the flock is resting stamps her as a bird of more than common breeding value in producing a strain of layers.

It may not always be the case that a hen which lays moderately when the flock is mostly idle will increase her egg yield much in a more favorable season, still the fact that she persists in laying when conditions are antagonistic to natural prolificacy is enough to prove her value as a breeder. Some of the best layers we have ever had have been the daughters and grand-daughters of just such persistent layers. While they themselves were not exceptionally prolific layers, the tendency in their nature to the persistent laying habit seems to have given them the power to beget not only persistency but exceptional prolificacy in the best layers among their offspring.

While it is quite generally recognized that excessive broodiness is antagonistic to the best egg records, we do not by any means believe that the best layers are non-sitters. In our experience a specially prolific hen is rarely persistent enough in the broody habit to make it difficult to break her up, but a hen which becomes broody very soon after commencing to lay is rarely ever a profitable layer and in most cases is decidedly a persistent setter.

Most of the best consecutive egg records we have had have been made by hens just prior to becoming broody after laying from a period of from six weeks to three months. Such hens, while not non-sitters when properly handled, can be made to give remarkable year records and often surpass other hens which show no tendency to the broody habit whatever, although this may be a very persistent year around layers.

Among the breeds not recognized as non-sitters there are not a few individuals which seldom if ever become broody, but the fact that a hen is a non-sitter does not prove that she is of special value as a breeder of heavy layers. It is the hen which persists in laying which produces the heavy layers. It may be that she may become broody several times a year, still if when she is broken up she quickly settles down to laying steadily again she can be depended on to produce good layers. It seems to be characteristic of some hens to lay for a shorter period each successive time they are broken up, while other hens have a tendency to lay out "their full litter of eggs," so to speak. A hen with the latter disposition is worth many times one with the former characteristic in perfecting a heavy laying strain for in the former case broodiness is antagonistic to heavy laying.

Progress is made in establishing the laying habit in a flock just in proportion to the care taken in selecting and in studying the characteristics of individual specimens. Accuracy in the knowledge of the performance of individuals is the chief requisite to intelligent selection and rapid progress, and on this account the use of accurate trap nests must continue to be an important factor in the production of strains of superior layers.

When the breeder has an accurate knowledge of the laying habit of each specimen and can trace the ancestry back for several generations with a similar knowledge of the performance of its ancestry, he can breed his fowls with confidence of rapid progress along the line of the best in heavy egg production, where the careless breeder will take many backward steps and find his theories of small value in establishing the heavy laying habit in his strain.

The old fallacy that prolific layers can be picked out by selecting to some particular shape of the body is still being propagated; but the use of accurate trap nests will very soon dispel from any one's mind any belief they may have in what is commonly termed "the egg type." It is claimed that hens with oblong bodies are the best layers, while those with short, blocky bodies are the poor layers. Now, the blockiest bodied hens we have ever owned have been as good layers as any we ever had, while we have had hens with oblong bodies among the very poorest layers in the flock. The prolific laying hen is not confined to any certain type or shape of body, but superior laying habit may be bred into hens of any breed type. If breeders will select more for breed types in shape and breed the prolific laying habit into that type greater progress will be made.—*Victor D. Cane-day, in American Poultry Journal.*

The Bronze Turkey.

In the list of pure-bred turkeys the Bronze easily stands at the head, both practically and in the line of the fancy. That it is a favorite among our farmers is plainly shown by the evidence of "Bronze blood" in the great majority of farm-bred turkeys. That it is a favorite with the fancier is shown by the large number of this variety exhibited at our shows as compared with that of any other variety of turkeys.

In the line of practical qualities it is the equal of any, being very hardy, good layers, and in size ranging from a suitable "roast" for a small family, to that of a family of "boarding house" dimensions, and the quality of the meat is all that could be desired. The bronze is a good forager, and on the farm requires little feed aside from that which it finds for itself and the cost of raising it is small. When placed upon the market its good size brings a good price, with most of its profit. The price of turkeys the past season was high, and we know of a turkey fancier who received \$5.00 each for some fine young toms on the regular market. This of course was a little out of the ordinary, as prices on the market were higher than usual, and the turkeys were of large size, but at the ordinary market prices as they run season after season, a flock of Bronze turkeys will show up a big profit when placed upon the market and the farmer who will give a little care and attention to the selection of his breeding stock will be well repaid for his time and trouble.

Some people are of the opinion that a turkey is not intended as a fancier's bird, but only for the practical poultryman, and that its proper place is as a market fowl and not as an exhibition bird. Such persons are not well acquainted with the fancy qualities of the lordly Bronze or they would change their minds as to their fitness for the show room. A first-class tom or hen should show a color that is indeed grand, and for richness and variety will compare most favorably with that

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of any of our standard varieties of fowls. The rich brilliant bronze of neck and breast, the rich color of fluff, the fine penciling of tail with the ending band of black, bronze and white, the fine barring of wing primaries and bronze coverts all make up a plumage that for richness and beauty of color is hard to surpass. If a new variety of the American class could be produced with the plumage of the Bronze turkey, it would be one of the most popular, in point of color of plumage of any of the more popular varieties of the family of the fancy. And the Bronze turkey, possessed as it is of such a beautiful plumage is an attractive bird wherever you may find it, in the show room, on the farm or in the yard of the fancier.

As a source of profit the Bronze turkey is especially valuable and should be kept in its purity and not crossed with other varieties. Some farmers make use of pure-bred males but use common females, when but little more expense would be necessary for the purchase of pure-bred females to be used with the pure-bred male, and a season or two would produce a fine flock of pure bred. Such birds will bring more profit and present a better appearance than a flock of grades. The breeding of the Bronze turkey to a good degree of exhibition quality does not in the least detract from its practical qualities, and when one may combine the practical and the fancy, and produce a bird that returns a good profit when sold and gives pleasure to the eye while retained, it is a hard matter to see why our farmers do not give more attention to the pure bred and drop the grades. The cost of raising them is no more than of raising scrubs, and the profits are considerably larger, and the appearance of a flock of pure bred is so much more attractive than a flock of scrubs that the extra good looks combined with the greater profit should be an influence strong enough to induce any person breeding turkeys to take up the pure bred and discard the grade or the scrub.

It is not our intention at this time to go into details as to the breeding of the Bronze turkey, as to the matings necessary to produce the best of color, etc., but to present the fact of its practical qualities and of its profit producing power and its attractive qualities as a bird of the fancy. I want to urge upon our breeders of turkeys to stick to the pure-bred Bronze and thus continue the greatest profit with the greatest pleasure—a combination that should appeal to any breeder, whether along the line of the practical or the fancy and should receive his careful consideration. The Bronze turkey with its sterling qualities cannot fail to give satisfaction to any breeder who will give it reasonable attention.—*Geo. D. Holden, in Poultry Herald.*

Report of Standard Revision Committee.

Continued from Page 135.

RULES FOR SCORE CARD JUDGING.

Following are some of the main points that the Committee will recommend as "Instructions to Judges in Applying the Score Card":

Merit: The merit of specimens shall be determined by a careful examination of all points named in the "Scale of Points," beginning with symmetry and continuing through the list, deducting from the full value of the perfect bird for such defects as are found in each specimen.

Re-weighing: The judge may at his option, demand the re-weighing of specimens in competition, in all cases where standard weights apply.

Scores entitling specimens to prizes: To receive a first prize the specimen must score 90 or more points. To receive a second prize, the specimen must score 88 or more points. Specimens scoring less than 85 points shall not receive a prize. A pen to win first prize must score 180 or more points. A first prize shall not be given on a pen if the male in pen scores less than 88 points. No prize shall be awarded an exhibition pen if any bird in the pen scores less than 85 points.

Sweepstake and special prizes: In competition for sweepstake and special prizes, all cuts for weight and size shall be ignored, except that specimens disqualified on account of lack of weight or under size may not compete for these prizes. When solid-colored specimens compete with parti-colored specimens for sweepstake or special prizes, they shall be handicapped one point each bird, and, after much reduction, the specimen then having the highest score, or the specimens having the highest average or combined score shall win the prize.

Dated score cards: All score cards made out by judges applying the Standard are to be dated by the judge with ink, indelible pencil, or by stamp, on the date the specimens are judged.

Faulty score cards: It shall be considered irregular for a judge to sign a score card unless weight is considered, in all breeds and varieties having Standard weights, regardless of season.

Uniformity: Judges are to take as much pains in scoring and are to cut as severely for defects at small shows as at large ones, regardless of competition.

GENERAL DISQUALIFICATIONS.

The Committee will recommend the adoption of the following "General Disqualifications":

In the Asiatic breeds except Langshans, and in the Cochins, Bantams and Boobed White Bantams, shanks not feathered down the outer sides; outer toes not feathered to the last joint.

In Langshans, shanks not feathered down the outer sides, feathers not growing beyond the middle joint of the outer toes.

In Silkies and Sultans, shanks not feathered down the outer sides.

In all breeds required to have unfeathered shanks, any feather or feathers on shanks, toes or feet, or unmistakable indications of feathers having been plucked from same.

A wing showing clipped flights or secondaries, or both, shall disqualify the specimen and debar it from competition.

Lopped combs, except in Mediterra-

nean and Dorking females, rose combs falling over to one side, or so large as to obstruct the sight, decidedly wry tails, crooked backs, side sprigs on all single comb varieties, plucked hocks, deformed beaks, absence of spike in all Rose Comb varieties except Silkies, Malays and Malay Bantams, decided or squirrel tail in all breeds except Japanese Bantams.

The comb on a specimen which merely turns over a trifle from the natural, upright position is not to disqualify. Under all disqualifying clauses the specimen shall have the benefit of the doubt.

In all four toed breeds, more or less than four toes on either foot.

In all five toed breeds, more or less than five toes on either foot.

Entire absence of main tail feathers.

Positive white in the face of all Mediterranean cockerels and pullets, except White Faced Black Spanish.

Black in the bean of bill of all Pekin and Aylesbury drakes.

In all varieties where positive white in ear-lobes is a disqualification, judges shall disqualify for unmistakable evidence of an attempt to remove the defect.

Faking in any manner shall disqualify the specimen thus handled.

Aunt Phoebe Uses Trap-Nests.

It was Elizabeth that put me into the notion the second year she was at our house. We had not been getting eggs enough from the pens to keep the large incubator running, and at this rate we could not keep up our deal with Mr. Brown. We fed the hens just as we always had, giving them plenty of grit and green stuff and varying their food to keep up their appetites. They ate well and seemed so healthy that it was a mystery why they didn't lay.

Elizabeth studied the poultry papers just as some folks read novels. She found them interesting reading, too. One day she said:

"Aunt Phoebe, if we could tell just what hen laid every egg, we could pick out those that didn't lay easy enough."

"Of course, child," I answered her; "but how in nature are you going to do that? We can't stand round and watch every hen that lays on this farm."

"If we had trap-nests, Aunt Phoebe, we could tell," she persisted. Then she went on to say how some clever genius had hit on the idea of fixing a box so that when a hen went in to lay there was a contrivance that kept her from coming out until the number of her leg-band was taken and she was let out. This number was marked on the egg, and the record put in a book. As soon as the hen was let go, the box was all ready for the next hen that came along.

It seemed to me nonsense at first, but Elizabeth was real patient, and kept explaining, till at last I began to see that it was one of the biggest inventions going. The more I thought about it, the bigger it grew. Bless your heart! Don't you see we could keep just the best layers, save lots of feed and work, and in time have a breed of hens that would just shell out the eggs?

How should we go about getting this remarkable invention? We found so many kinds advertised that we did not know what to do. So Elizabeth wrote to Mr. Brown and he answered right off, very glad that we were going to get trap-nests. He was up to the times himself, and he liked to have everybody else keep up with the procession. He recommended a contrivance invented by a man up in Maine which he had used and had

found it the best and cheapest thing going. You bought the right to make and use this attachment, which could be put on any kind of a box.

So we got the permit and went to work. We hadn't any time to lose, and the men were too busy to help us very much. Elizabeth was wonderfully handy with tools. I could hardly drive a nail straight myself, but she could do lots of things. I sent for a knife to the *Rural-Voice*, one of those they have helped folks with by scattering them far and wide, and it was first rate, I can tell you. What Elizabeth didn't do after she got that knife isn't worth telling. She used it all the time in our tinkering.

After the sample and directions for the trap-nests came, I sent our hired man to the Corners for wooden boxes large and small. The smaller ones were for the nests, while the large ones were to furnish us lumber. We expected to try to make the nests ourselves, but a rainy time coming luckily just then, Caleb and Abe helped us out.

We put trap-nests in all pens, also in different places for the outside flock. The leg-bands made the hens look real dressy and high-toned, and they stepped as proud as if they liked to wear jewelry.

The nests worked fine. Elizabeth took charge of marking the eggs and keeping the record. It didn't take near as much time as you would think, and there was solid comfort in knowing you were on the road to somewhere.

I was more than surprised; I was plumb astonished at the things I found out about my hens. I had one hen I called Beauty, the prettiest White Plymouth Rock hen I ever set eyes on. Mr. Brown had offered me a big price again and again for her, but I wouldn't let her go. She was a big, snow white bird, with a stately air that seemed to say she knew she was better than the common run of fowls. We watched the pen where she was faithfully for a month, expecting great things from her, but not an egg did she lay! I didn't believe it at first. But at last I had to give up that Beauty had nothing but her good looks to her credit.

It was soon plain why we didn't get more eggs from the pens. There were only two or three as utterly good for nothing as Beauty, but some only laid an egg now and then. Others would lay very well for perhaps a week, then take a long rest.

Well, I put my unprofitable birds in a yard by themselves. When I saw what a flock they made, a flock that had been giving poor returns or none at all for their keep—just living along their worthless lives—I wondered how we had ever made any profit out of our poultry. I filled up the pens with hens that were good both in appearance and performance, and the records showed the exact value of each bird.

The hens that had been found wanting were dressed for market—the only thing they were good for. You couldn't hire me to go back to the old way, hit or miss, fail if you don't succeed, plan. We soon learned the eggs that belonged to each hen, especially in the pens. No two hens lay eggs exactly alike. It was interesting to see the groups, as separate and distinct in looks as anything could be. I was charmed with the business as never before.—*Farmer's Voice*.

To make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book "Business Dairying" and Catalogue 245 free. W. Chester, Pa.

A Trio of Thoroughbreds for 50 Cents

One of our subscribers calls our offer of a year's subscription to *Fancy Fowls*, *Michigan Poultry Breeder* and *EASTERN POULTRYMAN* "a trio of thoroughbreds for fifty cents." Look up our combination offer on another page, and send 50 cents for the three papers one year.

How To Make Money With Poultry and Incubators.

That is the title of our new 1903 book—196 large pages. It is far superior in every way to its predecessors. It embraces all that is best in poultry keeping, duck growing, broiler raising, egg farming and the production of winter chickens or roasters, drawn from the experience of the best experts in the country. It fully describes and illustrates the unequalled

CYPHERS INCUBATORS and Brooders.

which embody the greatest discovery of modern times in the field of successful incubation by artificial means. 250 illustrations show poultry plants that use Cyphers exclusively in the U. S., Canada, England, Germany, Holland, New Zealand and other foreign countries. Send 10c (merely to pay postage, as the book is free) for book No. 14. Circulars free.

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**WHEN A HEN**

won't sit, lice are often the cause. When eggs are infertile the breeders are usually lousy. When you want good sitters and good hatchers, try

Lambert's Death to Lice Powder

It injures nothing but vermin. Trial Packages 10c each by mail.

New Book, "How Best to do Things," Free.
D. J. LAMBERT, Box 345, Apponaug, R. I.

Old Homestead Poultry Farm.

Breeders of Barn's Strain
SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS.

CHESTER B. GLEASON, PROP.,
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BLACK MINORCA PARK, Coldwater, Mich.

High Class Black Minorcas exclusively. Prize Winners wherever shown. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants. I can please you. Eggs for hatching.

MRS. S. D. LONG,
78 Waterman Ave., Coldwater, Mich.

Single Comb Brown Leghorn.

The world's greatest layers. Large, active and handsome, with results that fully justify the claim that they are the greatest laying strain in existence. They are good winter layers and keep it up all summer. Eggs from these prolific layers must produce some *Mortgage Lifters* that will surprise you. EGGS \$1.00.

E. E. Dexter, BOX 2000, Candia, N. H.

THE PERFECT HATCHER.

200-Egg Hatcher and Brooder, \$10
100-Egg Hatcher, \$6
100-Chick Brooder, \$5

B. P. Rocks and Eggs. Testimonials and Illustrated Circular, 2cents; no postals.

J. A. CHELTON, FAIRMOUNT, MARYLAND.**IF YOU HAVE STOCK OR EGGS TO SELL,***Advertise in***THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN.***It Will Bring Customers.***"Hello! Do you want one?"****"One what? Why one of Pleasant View Poultry Farm's new Catalogues of Buff and White Wyandottes. It's free."**

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Columbian Wyandottes.

Winners at Maine State Poultry Show; on five entries won 1st Cockerel, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th on Pullets. Eggs \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30.
Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, \$1.00 per 13.

ARTHUR E. JORDAN,*Fair View Farm, LISBON, MAINE.***R. C. White Leghorns. Blue Andalusians.**

May is the best time to hatch these quick-maturing breeds. My winnings this year place my birds in the front ranks.

Eggs from birds scoring 91-94, reduced to \$1.25 per 15, \$2.25 per 30.

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ELM HILL WON AT LEWISTON six 1sts, four 2ds one 3d, one 4th, one special, including 1st on pen in Maine Class with both Leghorns and R. I. Reds. Eggs, \$1 per setting, \$5 per 100.
25 fine Cockerels for sale.

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Rose Comb White Leg-horns.

Eighteen 1sts, two 2ds, three 4ths, four specials, this season at Boston, New York, Torrington, South Framingham, Plymouth, Lawrence and Stamford. Exhibition Cockerels stred by Boston winners, at prices according to quality. Good Breeding Cockerels, not up in points, \$2. Eggs \$3 per 15.

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Winners at Lewiston and Boston, 1902 and '03.

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Buff and White Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, Partridge Wyandottes, and Poodle Dogs.

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BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHANS. Winners at America's leading shows, Boston, New York, Chicago, have been produced from eggs that I sold at \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30. I can also offer some special bargains in stock of both varieties. A trio of either variety at \$5.00. Better trios, \$10.00. GEO. P. COFFIN, Freeport, Maine.

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YOUNG CHICKS, newly hatched and two to ten weeks old. Thoroughbred. Market and exhibition. Shipped safely any distance. Better than eggs for hatching. Try them instead at no higher prices. VILLEVIEW POULTRY FARM COMPANY, Salem, N. Y.

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GEORGES VALLEY POULTRY YARDS. Single Comb Rhode Island Reds and Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks. Guaranteed pure bred, prolific layers of large brown eggs. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Stock always for sale. E. N. PENNEY, Warren, Maine.

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EGGS from "Stay White" laying strain of prize-winning White Wyandottes, \$1.50 per 15. I breed show birds but do not forget a modern hen must lay eggs. Mine do. T. C. FORBES, Greenfield, Mass.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES ONLY. If that is what you want, write us. We have hatched hundreds for our fall and winter trade, from large, snow-white birds. If you want stock or eggs, place your order at once. Eggs half-price, \$1.50 per 15. LOUDEN POULTRY YARDS, Riverside, Conn.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS from my breeding pen that won at Boston, 1902, 1903. \$1.50 setting, \$6 per 100 eggs. No better stock in the world. I have bred White Wyandottes over 14 years. Won 100 prizes. JOSEPH S. GATES, Westboro, Mass.

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EGGS—Barred Rocks, Brown and White Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, White Wyandottes, \$1.00 for 13, \$5.00 per 100. Dogs, Cats, Pets of all kinds. Best Parrot, with cage, \$8.00. OSTENDORF'S PET STOCK FARM, Parkville, Md., or Ostendorf's Pet Emporium, Baltimore, Md.

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THE ORPINGTON—60 cents year, 5 cents single. The American Orpington Club catalogue, 12 cents. Eggs and stock of all varieties Orpingtons. The Willett trap-nest identifies hen and egg, with or without confining the hen. W. P. WILLETT, East Orange, N. J.

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FAVEROLLES, the popular French variety. Excellent table birds and good layers of tinted eggs. Eggs for hatching, per 13, Dr. Marx's strain (French) \$2; Ridding's Strain, English \$3. A. F. MELROSE, importer and breeder of Faverolles, Goffs Falls, N. H.

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I WON more first prizes on Golden and Silver Sea-bright Bantams at the Pan-American Exposition than all my competitors combined. Choice stock bred from these winners, cheap. Buy of me and win. "America's Best." CLYDE PROPER, Schoharie, N. Y.

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WHITE COCHIN BANTAM EGGS \$1.50 per 15. MAPLEHURST POULTRY YARDS, West Rutland, Vt.

THE ELMS POULTRY YARDS White Plymouth Rocks, White Indian Games and Buff Cochins Bantams are prize winners as well as great utility birds. Eggs, \$1.00 per setting of 15. ROSCOE COPELAND, Dexter, Me.

EGGS FROM THOROUGHbred White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks that are bred for large poultry and eggs. S. C. Brown Leghorns. Eggs, 15, 75 cents; 30, \$1.25. EUGENE DINGLEY, Wales, Me.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES and White Cochins Bantams. A few fine cockerels at \$2.00 each; all in good condition and good egg producing strain. Eggs, \$1.00 per setting of 13. J. E. PARKER, Norwood, Del. Co., Pa. Box 43.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, the latest variety of the Wyandotte breed; are good color and best of layers. Eggs, \$3 for 15, or \$5 for 30. Also Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Eggs, \$1 for 15. ARTHUR E. JORDAN, Lisbon, Maine.

IN A '40 CLASS. My White Cochins Bantams won 2 firsts, 3 seconds, 1 third on six entries. Shaylor's Dominiques hold the champion prize record; a few winning cockerels cheap. Eggs \$2 setting; White Leghorn and Buff Wyandotte eggs \$1 setting. W. SHAYLOR, Lee, Mass.

SHADY LAWN FARM will sell eggs from S. C. White Leghorns, B. P. Rocks, and Rose and S. C. Rhode Island Reds, \$1 per 15, \$2 per 40, \$4 per 100. J. O. GABRIEL, Shelly, Pa.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Parker & Scripture, at "The Pines," breed over 50 varieties of thoroughbred poultry. A good variety to choose from. Send for Circular; it's free. PARKER & SCRIPTURE, Union Street, Bangor, Me.

INCUBATORS.

NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR. None better. Incubator and Brooder cost less than five dollars. Thousands are in use in the West. Agents wanted. Address C. H. BEMIS, P. O. Box 71, Granby, Mass.

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POULTRY NEWS. 25 cents per year. Up-to-date, practical, and sensible. WILLIAMS & MET-LAR, New Brunswick, N. J.

BUSHELS OF READING, FREE. For 10 cents (silver) we will ask 150 publishers to send you sample copies; for 20 cents, 300, and you will receive the weekly "Farm, Field and Fireside" three months. INTERNATIONAL SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY, Lawrence, Kansas.

PHEASANTS.

1000 PHEASANTS, 20 VARIETIES, Eggs in quantities cheap. 2000 Belgian Homers, 90c pair. Indian Runner Ducks, Cochins and Seabright Bantams, Orpingtons, S. S. Hamburgs, Anconas, Silkies, etc., 90 cts. setting. All breeds, Fancy Show Pigeons, \$2 a pair. Fantails, all colors, \$1.75 pair. Ringdoves, Quail Turkeys, Mandarin, Wood Ducks, Swans, Peafowl, Roebuck, pedigreed Collies, etc. Pamphlet illustrating all breeds, colored plates, point on breeding, discount, exchange, 10 cents. Reply for stamp only. 5000 Pigeons and ornamental birds wanted. UNITED STATES PHEASANTRY'S FERD SUDOW, Prop., Amityville, N. Y.

A STRONG COMBINATION.

By special arrangement you can get all three (3) of the following one year for only 50 cts. Never an offer like this before.

Fancy Fowls, Hopkinsville, Ky.

The leading poultry organ of the South. Three years old, well established and prosperous, 36 to 40 pages each month.

Michigan Poultry Breeder.

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Established 1885. The publisher has devoted 14 years of his entire time and attention to the poultry industry. It's a success, 24 pages.

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Established 1899. A practical common sense poultry paper published for the farmer as well as the fancier, and helpful to both.

The price asked for these papers all one year is only 50 cents, which anyone of them is worth, and you get the others free. Send your subscription to anyone of them. A free sample copy can be had by addressing each one. Better send your order now.

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S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS no better than the best but better than the rest. No fowl lays more eggs than the standard strain. 15 years' entire time devoted to poultry is my experience. My birds win each year and are up-to-date, winning this season at Cleveland, Chicago, New York City and Detroit. A postal card will bring you my 8-page circular telling you all about my stock. They are the right kind.

GEO. S. BARNES,

BOX C. BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

ABSOLUTELY

FREE

You can get this wheel absolutely free and make a neat little sum of money. We want subscribers and will pay for them. Address

The COUNTRY WORLD
17-19 Steele St. Jamestown, N. Y.

Buff Plymouth Rocks

AS GOOD AS THE BEST.

Won at Plymouth, 2 firsts, 1 second, 2 thirds and 3 specials. At Manchester, N. H., on three entries, 1st and special on cockerels, 2d hen. Eggs \$2 per setting.

J. L. MORRISON, Plymouth, Mass.

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"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for thirty years. It is elegant for a hair dressing and for keeping the hair from splitting at the ends."—J. A. Gruenfelder, Grantfork, Ill.

Hair-splitting splits friendships. If the hair-splitting is done on your own head, it loses friends for you, for every hair of your head is a friend.

Ayer's Hair Vigor in advance will prevent the splitting. If the splitting has begun, it will stop it.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

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Continental Poultry Food.

Feed this food to your poultry if you want to make money. One of our customers cleared one hundred dollars last year from a flock of 24 hens.

POULTRY SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.
CHICKEN GRAIN, MEAT MEAL, SCRAP, LICE POWDERS, CONDITION POWDERS, GRIT, SHELLS, ETC., ETC.

SAMPLES FREE.

E. H. DOBLE & CO., West Quincy, Mass.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Exclusively.

We breed them to lay, but they not only lay but they are winners. We will have only a few settings of eggs to spare and will send you

15 for \$2.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want Agents and Poultrymen to send for our circular and terms for the best Liquid Lice Killer made—that's **BLETT'S**.

E. B. BLETT, Fenwick, Mich.

EUREKA EGGS.

Eggs for hatching from the following varieties: Buff and White P. Rocks, Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds, Black Langshans, White Wyandottes, Pekin Ducks, Embden Geese, B. B. R. Game Bantams, and B. B. R. Games for the pit. Write for prices, etc.

EUREKA POULTRY FARM,
C. FRANK COLLEY,
R. F. D. No. 4, Portland, Maine.

IF YOU HAVE STOCK OR EGGS TO SELL,

Advertise in
THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR
Greene Brothers' Hen Lice Killer.
IT IS PUT UP IN PERFORATED TOP BOXES.
USE NO OTHER. 25 cents a box.
AGENTS WANTED AT BIG COMMISSION.
LEOMINSTER, MASS.

\$40,000.00 IN CASH PRIZES !!

To be Distributed Among the Successful Contestants
in a Grand Profit-Sharing Contest.

ESTIMATE THE TOTAL VOTE CAST FOR GOVERNOR ON NOVEMBER 3, 1903, IN OHIO, MASSACHUSETTS AND IOWA.

The President of the Central Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich., certifies that the Press Publishing Association has deposited in that bank \$40,000.00 for the express purpose of paying these prizes.

Every reader of THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN will have an opportunity to share in these magnificent prizes if he wishes to participate in the Great Educational Contest in which these prizes are given.

The subject matter of this great contest is the total vote cast for Governor in the States of Ohio, Massachusetts and Iowa on the third day of November, 1903.

Every person interested in the science of Government should be interested in the election in these three States, as much valuable information can be gained by a study of the political conditions involved in these elections.

HERE IS THE LIST OF PRIZES

To the nearest correct estimator.....	\$10,000 00
To the second nearest correct estimator.....	3,000 00
To the third nearest correct estimator.....	1,000 00
To the fourth nearest correct estimator.....	500 00
To the fifth nearest correct estimator.....	200 00
To the sixth nearest correct estimator.....	100 00
To the seventh nearest correct estimator.....	50 00
To the eighth nearest correct estimator.....	35 00
To the next twelve nearest correct estimators, \$15.00 each.....	180 00
To the next twenty-seven nearest correct estimators, \$10.00 each.....	270 00
To the next nine hundred and thirty-three nearest correct estimators, \$5.00 each.....	4,665 00
Twenty special prizes of \$1,000 each.....	20,000 00

Total.....\$40,000 00

Twenty Special Prizes of \$1,000.00 each will be awarded for the nearest correct estimates received between certain specified dates. The contest is still open for special prizes between dates named below.

on or after June 1 and before June 15.....	\$1,000 00	on or after August 1 and before August 15.....	\$1,000 00
on or after June 15 and before July 1.....	1,000 00	on or after August 15 and before Sept. 1.....	1,000 00
on or after July 1 and before July 15.....	1,000 00	on or after Sept. 1 and before Sept. 15.....	1,000 00
on or after July 15 and before August 1.....	1,000 00	on or after Sept. 15 and before October 1.....	1,000 00

In case of tie, or that two or more estimators are equally correct, prizes will be divided equally between them.

CONDITIONS OF THIS GREAT CONTEST.

Any one remitting 25 cents for EASTERN POULTRYMAN one year will be entitled to ONE ESTIMATE, provided no other premium is taken.

Or any one remitting \$1.00 for a five years' subscription or five single yearly subscriptions will be entitled to FIVE estimates, provided no other premium is taken.

If you are now a subscriber your time may be extended. The more estimates you secure the more opportunity of winning prizes.

Estimates must be sent with the remittance. Upon their receipt certificates will be forwarded at once that will secure for the sender any prizes the estimates may win.

Write your name, address and estimates in the Subscription Blank below and mail it to THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN, Freeport, Maine.

The contest will close at midnight, November 2, 1903, and no estimate received after that hour will be allowed. The official certificates of the Secretaries of the three States, showing the total vote for Governor, will determine who are entitled to the prizes, and the awards will be made by a disinterested Committee of prominent judges, just as soon as the official figures can be obtained.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

Enclosed find \$..... to apply on subscription account:

Name.....

Postoffice.....

My estimates of the TOTAL vote for Governor in the three states are as follows:

1 2 3 4 5

The Editor of THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN is satisfied of the reliability and fairness of the Press Publishing Association.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

To aid in forming your estimate we furnish the official figures showing the vote for Governor in each of these States for the past ten years as well as to give the total vote for the three States combined. The total vote for the three States is found in the right-hand column.

Year.	Ohio.	Mass.	Iowa.	Total.
1891	795,629	321,650	420,212	1,537,491
1893	823,658	365,012	415,806	1,604,476
1895	837,466	328,121	401,345	1,566,932
1897	854,986	269,795	428,292	1,553,073
1899	908,159	299,166	433,351	1,640,676
1901	827,566	324,526	390,489	1,542,581

What will be the total vote for Governor in these three States combined on the 3d day of November, 1903? Figure it out and send in your estimates. It may mean \$10,000 in cash to you.

Send all Orders to **The Eastern Poultryman, Freeport, Maine.**



SLUG SHOT,

a popular article used 22 years successfully, in killing **Currant Worms, Potato Bugs, Cabbage Worms, Insects on Fowls and Flowers.** It is safe to use.

CATTLE COMFORT keeps cows free from pests.

Sold by Seed Dealers Everywhere.

For Pamphlet on Bugs and Blights address
B. HAMMOND, Fishkill on Hudson, N. Y.

GREAT BARGAINS

Leghorn cockerel, State class, score 93, \$3.50. 1st S. C. White Leghorn pullet, score 94, \$4.00. Good breeders from my best pens of **RHODE ISLAND REDS** (Rose, Single and Pea Comb), and **S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS** at \$1.50 and \$2.00 each. Let me sell you eggs at \$2 per 15 from best pens, winners mated. Not too late, yet. Write quick. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HARRY C. NUNAN, BOX 88, CAPE PORPOISE, MAINE.

TAYLOR'S RUBIES AGAIN TRIUMPHANT,

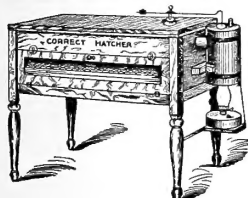
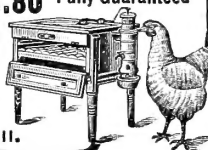
At **Chicago** winning 1st Cock, 1st and 2d Cockerel, 4th Pullet, on four entries. This, with their record for the past four years, winning at **Detroit and Chicago** a total of 17 firsts, five 2ds, one 3d, and two 4th prizes on 25 birds entered, stamps them as the **leading strain of Rhode Island Reds in America.**

NOTE—1 claim my males the richest colored in existence. If you doubt it, send for sample feathers for comparison.

ROBT. S. TAYLOR, Port Huron, Mich.

200-Egg Incubator For \$12.80 Fully Guaranteed

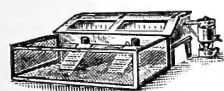
The wonderful simplicity of the **Wooden Hen** and the greatly increased production forced by its immense sales, makes it possible to offer this perfect hatcher for **\$12.80**. Self regulating and guaranteed to hatch as large a percentage of eggs as any other hatcher at any price. Send for the free illustrated catalogue with 14 colored views. **CEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.**



THE CORRECT HATCHER.

200-Egg size \$18.00—100-Egg size \$14.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Freight Paid.** Perfectly automatic. No bother or worry. Chicks strong and healthy. Send for catalogue. Mailed free.

CORRECT HATCHER CO., Box 40, Leesville, Ohio.



INCUBATORS ON 30 DAYS TRIAL.

The World's Best Standard Hatcher. Thousands of these Incubators are in successful operation in the United States, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, Sweden, England and Holland. These machines operate to perfection and always bring off a large brood of strong,



healthy chicks. Catalogue with full particulars free for the asking. Address, **THE STANDARD F. C. INCUBATOR CO., Dept. 3, Rochester, N. Y. U. S. A.**

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A YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION GIVEN WITH EACH ORDER.

\$1.00 pays for a 40-word Breeders' Card, 4 months.

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Place Your Ad. in the *Eastern Poultryman* for Business.

We cultivate a fertile field, and advertisers who sow their seed therein will reap a harvest.

Cash must accompany orders as above. Write for estimates on larger space or longer time.

THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN, Freeport, Me.

Every Egg Warranted!

to be from the same pens from which we hatch our own chicks. Besides this, we guarantee a good percentage to be fertile. If not satisfied, write us and we will try to make it satisfactory.

Send **One Dollar** for a setting of either

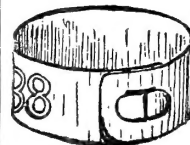
White Wyandottes or Barred Plymouth Rocks.

LUNT & CURTIS,

Box 544,

FREEPORT, MAINE.

IDEAL ALUMINUM LEG BANDS.



Quickly put on and guaranteed to stay on. Price postpaid; 12 for 20c; 25 for 35c. 50 for 65; 100 for \$1. Sample for stamp.

Mention Breed when Ordering.

F. O. WELLCOME, Box D, Yarmouth, Maine.

BE CONVINCED

of our low prices for

POULTRY PRINTING

Free use of up-to-date cuts. Send for samples.

ELMWOOD PRESS,

Elmwood, - - - Mass.

HEN LICE KILLER

Kills Lice in Three Minutes. Sample Box, 10 Cents. AGENTS WANTED. Big Commission.

GREENE BROS., Box 142, Leominster, Mass.

EXHIBITION. Birds for sale. Prize winners at Concord, Clinton, Brattleboro, and Brockton Fairs. Brahmas, Cochins, Leghorns, Bantams, Minorcas.

John E. Davis & Brother,

...Proprietors of...

Village Hill Poultry Yards.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.

That are Rose Combs. Eggs \$2 per 13, \$5 per 39.

14 Village Street, **Marblehead, Mass.**

Member Rhode Island Red Club.

Your Ad

in *New England Poultry Journal* will sell every good bird you can raise and every egg you can produce.

Send 50c

for *Journal* ONE YEAR and 3-line ADVERTISEMENT once in classified column.

NEW ENGLAND POULTRY JOURNAL,
HARTFORD, : : : CONNECTICUT.

The Michigan Poultry Supply Co.

OTTERBURN, MICHIGAN.

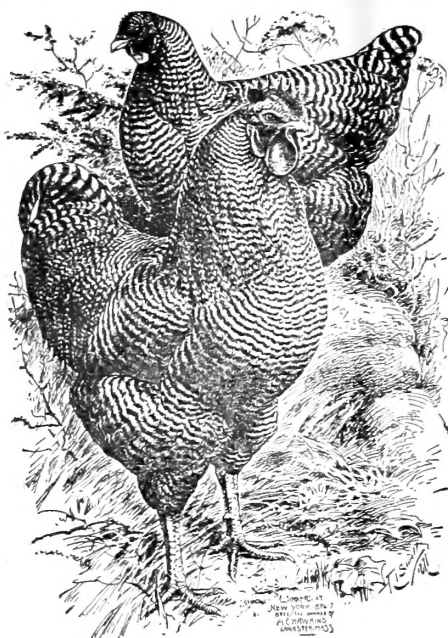
Dealers in and agents for all kinds of Poultry Supplies. Everything needed in the poultry business can be had here for less money than anywhere else. Send for illustrated circular; only a two-cent stamp. It will save you dollars. **THE MICHIGAN POULTRY SUPPLY CO., OTTERBURN, MICHIGAN.**

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.

Prize Stock and great laying qualities. All dark brown eggs. Price \$1.00 per 15. When ordered in lots of 100 or more, a liberal discount will be made.

SAMUEL S. SYMMES,

Winchester, Mass.



Winners at New York, from life.

HAWKINS'

ROYAL BLUE STRAIN PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.
WYANDOTTES, SILVER WHITE
AND BUFF.

EGGS FROM PRIZE MATINGS.
1 Sitting, \$5. 3 Settings, \$10.
2 Settings, \$8. 5 Settings, \$15.
Per 100, \$20.00.

Have won more Prizes at the Leading Shows of America and England than all others. My matings for this season are the best I ever owned.

At the Great National Show, WASHINGTON, D.C., in hot competition with over 300 birds of these varieties, the best that could be found regardless of price, I won 45 Regular and Special Prizes on 39 Entries, including First Prize on Breeding-Pen in each variety, Special for Best Display in the American Class, Special for Best Exhibit of Plymouth Rocks, Sweepstakes Special for Best Cockerel in the show (Bantams excluded), and this on my First Prize Barred P. Rock Cockerel. My winning White Wyandotte cock was pronounced by the judges to be the best they had ever seen. I won twice as many first prizes as all other exhibitors of these varieties. My BUFF ROCKS, at BOSTON, 1899, in hot competition, won more first and special prizes than all others. My customers are winning all over the country. If you want the BEST, write me. Hundreds of Choice Exhibition and Breeding Birds at honest prices. Catalogue of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

A. C. HAWKINS, Lock Box 12 Lancaster, Mass.

GUNSTON'S

RHODE ISLAND REDS

have won first prizes at Boston the last 3 years in

succession which proves they can do all of the time, what others do part of the time. Birds from my stock and eggs have won prizes at Boston, Pan American, Lewiston, and many other places, which proves that my customers get what they pay for. My matings this year far excel previous years.

Eggs from prize winning stock, Rose or Single Combs, \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30.

H. W. GUNSTON,

L. BOX 7.

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Robbins' Lice Exterminator

A liquid to use for spraying, sprinkling or painting the roosts, dropping boards, nests and all crevices wherever lice and spider mites may be, and is sure death to all insect life.

It is not necessary to handle the fowls, or even for the liquid to touch the lice. The fumes do the work quickly and surely.

Gallon Cans 75 cents. Agents Wanted. Circulars Free.

LUTHER ROBBINS,
Box E, Hollis Depot, N. H.

20 Eggs \$1.00. S. C. Rhode Island Reds.

Prize Winners at Lewiston, December, 1902. From Prize Matings, \$1 per 15.

W. A. RICHARDSON,
WEST POWNAL, ME.

EGGS GUARANTEED

75 PER CENT FERTILE, OR REPLACED.

I breed for eggs and vitality. You will find no better at the price anywhere. Barred Plymouth Rock Pullets and Cockerels for sale. Eggs from B. P. Rocks \$1.00 per 15. Pekin Ducks, \$1.50 per 11.

WILLIAM H. ORTH, P. O. Box 142, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Pure Bred. Good Layers. Hatching eggs, \$1.00 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. Birds, \$1.00 and up. Eggs from better birds, \$2.00 per 15. Circular for postal.

WILLIAMS & METLAR,

P. O. Box 913, - - New Brunswick, New Jersey.

WINSLOW'S BARRED ROCKS

are prolific layers, have nice bay eyes, strong wing and tail barring, good size and shape.

FERTILE EGGS A SPECIALTY.

I shipped eggs last season from MAINE to INDIANA, and customers report "Perfectly Satisfied." \$2 per Setting; 3 Settings, \$5.

A. P. WINSLOW, Freeport, Maine.

DRISKO FARM

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS.
BARRED AND WHITE P. ROCKS AND LT. BRAHMAS.

We have won 73 prizes at four shows. We have 25 choice cocks and cockerels at prices ranging from \$2 to \$5. Exhibition birds \$5 and upwards. Eggs from small pens of winners, \$2 per setting, 3 settings \$5. Eggs from carefully selected utility stock \$1 per doz., \$3 per 50, \$5 per 100, \$10 per 220, \$16 per 360. A few trios of S. C. Reds and B. P. Rocks at \$5.00. Free Illustrated 1903 Circular. Correspondence a pleasure.

Box K, ADDISON, MAINE.

